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The FARMERS CORNER



by RALPH H. TAYLOR

Executive Secretary
Agricultural Council
of California

Still seeking millions to make the wheels of government go round California's state legislature will probably be called into extra session either in January or February of next year to determine on new tax sources to augment the huge tax fund of \$366,000,000 already set-up for the ensuing two-year period.

For the most part, the funds to be raised at the special session will go to relief for the unemployed and destitute—the 1935 session having budgeted only \$24,000,000 for this purpose, or about half the estimated requirements for the biennium.

But in addition to the new war chest for relief activities, there is also the possibility that the legislature may be required to raise some extra millions for general government, dependent on the accuracy or inaccuracy of estimates of revenues to be derived from new sources tapped by the 1935 lawmaking session.

The session recently adjourned bolstered established revenue measures with new levies which it was generally estimated will yield approximately \$117,000,000 in additional income. But some of the states' financial wizards predict that actual cash income from new sources will fall approximately \$20,000,000 short of estimates, necessitating action by next year's session to wipe out this shortage in addition to finding \$2,000,000 more for relief purposes.

On the other hand, there is the "hope"—based on a possible pick-up in business and industry, which would be reflected in their tax payments—that actual revenues will exceed the estimates, thereby reducing the added sum needed for relief. It was due, in fact, to this impossibility to forecast business conditions—and consequently state revenue conditions—that the final work of balancing the budget was left to next year's scheduled special session.

To the average taxpayer, attempting to gauge what the state will take from his business or his pocketbook, the all-important question is "What tax sources are left? Where will they look for the money?"

And perhaps the best index to the answer is to be found in the tax measures which were proposed at the 1935 session, but which failed of passage. Out of this group, in all probability, will come the new tax sources of 1936. And here is the group.

A state ad valorem, or general property tax. Based on a tax of 12 cents per \$100 valuation, a state levy would raise approximately \$18,000,000.

A severance tax on natural gas and oil (and perhaps on all natural resources, including gold and timber), which would raise from \$20,000,000 upward, depending on the rates.

An assortment of "nuisance taxes" and special levies including taxes on tobacco, motion picture films, stock and bond transfers, consumer's utility bills, real estate transfers, new truck taxes, theater admissions, and increased insurance taxes.

A real estate transfer tax, it is generally estimated, would yield some \$6,000,000 for the two-year period, based on a rate of 1 per cent, and is rated in the most probable list of new levies. Barring a great gap between estimates and collections under the new tax acts already established, the real estate transfer tax—combined with either a state ad valorem, or a severance tax—would about raise the needed new revenues.

California taxpayers—farmers and common property owners especially—face the necessity of studying the pending tax proposals carefully during the intervening months before the special legislative session, if the property owner is to escape new and ruinous burdens.

A state property tax, once established, would be constantly sub-

National Defense Topic At Kiwanis Club Luncheon

Major Lewis Britton, county superintendent of schools, gave a talk on national defense at Kiwanis luncheon Tuesday noon.

The institution of national defense is first mentioned in the preamble to our constitution and the various departments have been so organized as to take care of various needs, local and national.

This country ranks 17th among the nations in point of standing army, and third in navy equipment.

James Allen of the county-wide recreation movement was also present and gave a short talk on the set-up planned for Campbell. The club is heartily in support of the movement and a committee has been appointed by President Burrow to assist in the promotion of the plan.

Mr. Burrow also expressed the regret of the club in losing L. E. White, who has been a very enthusiastic and active president of the chamber of commerce this year.

Dr. Wyland Morgan, with his usual skill, made several painless silver extractions for the good of the cause.

The Flying Squadron from the Monterey club will be present next Tuesday in the interest of the coming district convention to be held at Monterey this month. A directors meeting will also be held at that session.

Kiwanis Club O. K.s Recreation Program Here

The town of Campbell was assured a recreational program this week with the unanimous support of the Kiwanis club at a luncheon held Tuesday noon, with a definite date of opening to be held Friday morning at 9 o'clock at Campbell union grammar school. The program will be under the auspices of the county wide recreational program, supervised by James T. Allen.

The personnel for handling of the playground is to be supplied by the recreation commission. It will consist of a community director who will be in charge of all recreational activities in Campbell, who will be assisted by competent athletic leaders for the instruction of the children in different phases of the games that are to be played on the grounds.

This program that is offered the citizens of Campbell is for the benefit of children and adults alike, and all play will be supervised.

The program is sponsored by the Campbell Kiwanis club, which has selected an athletic committee composed of members of the club. John Pavisio, chairman of the committee, is being assisted by Carl Field, Jack Murdock, Ira Abbott, Guy E. Farley and S. N. Hedegard.

The playground at the grammar school is large enough so that many activities can be carried on at one time without interfering with each other. The present recreational games offered are as follows: baseball, football, speedball, tennis, horse-shoes, handball, and many games for the youngsters. Equipment is already on hand, which is being used with the consent of the grammar school authorities.

It is proposed by the recreation committee to light the tennis courts in the near future for night games and have them run on the meter basis.

Plans are also being made to erect lights at the ball field so that Campbell may have the opportunity of having night ball games in its own town.

The staff that will be on hand Friday morning will consist of Harry Borden, who will be in charge of the grounds, and Ross Gager and Ray James, who will assist him in the handling of the games.

All citizens of Campbell who have recreational experience and

ject to rate increases which would rapidly cancel the savings achieved under the Riley-Stewart tax relief plan. And with the real estate transfer tax added, the common property owner would soon be back in his old role of "carrying the white man's burden."

"HOLD EVERYTHING," FARM BROTHERHOOD PRESIDENT ADJURES PRUNE GROWERS

Sprouse-Reitz Mgr. Called to Portland, Ore.

Leslie E. White, manager of the Campbell Sprouse-Reitz store, has been called in to the Portland, Ore., head office. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlin of Alameda are in charge of the store.

Mr. and Mrs. White and daughter, Marguerite, left yesterday for Portland. Mr. White may take over another company store or go into business for himself, but will not decide until after his conference with Mr. Sprouse.

The White family has made a host of friends here who regret their leaving, but wish them every success in their new home.

Mr. White is the president of the Campbell chamber of commerce and has had the hearty cooperation of the business men in the many activities of the community, and his enthusiasm will be greatly missed by his co-workers.

One-Man Cars at San Jose Race Track Sunday

At the San Jose speedway Sunday afternoon, Promoters Al Garry and M. Machado will present another program of one-man speedsters. Their first show three weeks ago was quite successful.

And to prove that they mean business, Garry and Machado returned from Los Angeles last night with entries of 14 pilots. Add to this list at least six cars from this district and it can be readily seen that a big field will compete.

Rojo Jack, sensational colored daredevil, was one of the Los Angeles boys to sign an entry. He is a big card and well liked. Art Armstrong, Jack Menser, Freddie Agabashian, Dave Oliver and Jack Dinsmore are other well known pilots entered to date. Oliver and Agabashian will also be seen in action at Alviso Friday night. The feature race on Sunday's program will be over the 50-lap route. Armstrong won the last feature at that track.

are qualified for SERA employment, are urged to make application at the county wide recreation office in the old post office building in San Jose.

Dear Friend Prune Grower:

Friday, Aug. 2, I was called again by the control board to settle some unfinished business and I believe that in a few more weeks we can take the present market agreement and put it in a strong box where it will be safe from the packers and the association officials. Now that we have had enough of the so-called noble experiment, what are you prune growers doing to better the price of prunes. Well, a little angel came and whispered in my ear last night that some of you growers are selling lots of green prunes at ten and 12 dollars a ton. My dear friends, two tons of green prunes sold cheap will be one ton of dried prunes that the packer will use against your coming crop, and will send you and your neighbor to the poor house.

Now, if you were a sick man lying in a hospital bed, and every visitor who came to see you was an undertaker, how long would you expect to live? Not very long, I believe. Well, with hundreds of fruit buyers hungry to make a few dollars from a sick grower, how long do you expect to live if you listen to their stories? I'm pleading with you, Mr. Grower, as I did with the government and other officials for help. But a doctor can only tell you what medicine to take, and if you don't help yourself, the fruit buyer, dried or green, in order to make a few dollars, will tell you many stories until the undertaker will come and get you.

I'm not going to tell you what you should sell your prunes for but I'm going to give you a few facts and figures to play with before you sell any more prunes.

For many years we have had a carry-over of old prunes ranging from 30 to 50 thousand tons. This year, with the government help, we will be clean of carry-over prunes. Now if we have sold to the world from 220 to 250 thousand tons of prunes a year, and assuming that the crop this year is 200,000 tons, don't you think that you should get just as much money as you did last year? I believe you would, if you stop listening over the fence every day to hear what your neighbor is doing. Remember your business is nobody else's business.

In conclusion, our government is going to help the prune growers. That means better prices if you hold out and cooperate with gov-

Ruth Townsend Becomes Bride of J. R. Hinman Sat.

A notable wedding of the summer took place Saturday evening at 7 o'clock at the Congregational church when Miss Ruth Townsend and J. Roderick Hinman were united in the bonds of wedlock by the Rev. Joseph Henry Bennett.

The bride, who is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Amos B. Townsend of North Union avenue, was given in marriage by her father.

White chiffon, made with a cape, was used for the bridal dress, and the lovely veil was an heirloom. The bride carried a bouquet of cape jasmine and fern.

The maid of honor, Miss Mary Candee Maxon, wore a turquoise blue formal gown with a jacket, and her bouquet was cream colored Cecil Breunner roses.

The groom was attended by his brother, Thornton Hinman of San Francisco, and the ushers were Messrs Harold and Irving Townsend, the bride's brothers; Gordon Sullivan, brother-in-law of the bridegroom; Lauren Groves of Quincy, and Bud Gordon of San Francisco.

The church, where a large number of friends and relatives had assembled to witness the ceremony, was attractively decorated in green and pink, enhanced by delicate shades of pink and blue.

Preceding the ceremony Miss Muriel Crothers and Mrs. Frank Gibson sang "The Green Cathedral." (Continued on Page 5)

School Plant Being Renovated for Fall

The high school grounds and buildings are being altered and cleaned in preparation for school opening. The grounds are being cleaned and re-seeded. The exits on the south side are being widened for easier escape in case of mishaps and a ramp has been substituted for steps.

Floors are being cleaned and waxed as a part of the annual preparation, under the supervision of C. E. DeSelle, custodian.

ernment officials in every way. If you sell your prunes below cost of production, not only have you done your neighbor a great injustice, but you can't blame anyone else for the cheap price of prunes but yourself.

Sincerely yours,
Peter Teresi, Pres.,
Farmers Brotherhood of America, Inc., Box 221 Stevens Creek Rd.

MERRILL FLAYS GOV. ON SEWER DISTRICT STAND

Editor Campbell Press:

Inasmuch as you were kind enough to publish my article in a recent issue of your paper, relative to the action of the governor in failing to sign the proposed amendment to the sanitation act, I am asking that you please publish the following pertaining to the same question.

The writer, upon learning of this gross and unwarranted effrontery by the governor, cast about to find out if possible, the real cause, and was fortunate enough to get some information which should be, in all fairness, passed on to the interested voters of the district. It seems that it was deemed best in the supreme intellect and judgment of the governor to veto this bill, known as the Edwards bill, because somewhere in southern California there was pending litigation in which a certain cemetery was involved. Just why in the name of all that is great and holy, he or anyone else, should be so solicitous of the dead, I do not know, especially when the welfare of the living is the real issue at stake. Another thing to note is this: Had this bill been for Campbell alone, it was assured the governor would have signed it without fail. We believe that what is good for this district would be equally good for any district in this state under similar circumstances.

The governor was kind enough to advise us to go ahead with the project under the present law, but he did not offer us any financial aid in the matter. Shall we sit idly and swallow all of this nonsense or shall we go ahead and work for what we consider a most vital issue at this time. If you are really interested in getting a decent, modern sanitation district for this part of the valley, then be ready very soon to lend a helping hand and a boost, for, believe it or not, this issue is not to be buried in any southern California cemetery or anywhere else, for that matter, until it actually dies, and that time is a long way off, Mr. Governor.

Walter I. Merrill, M. D.

Benefit Program For Robt. Buell

On Tuesday evening the Orpheus club will present a benefit program at the First Methodist church in San Jose for Robert Buell, who plans to go east for medical treatment. The following interesting program is planned:

Characteristic songs—"The Gypsy Trail," Galloway; "The Far-Away Bells," Gordon; "Swing Along," Negro melody; "The Cowboy's Lament," prairie song.

Poems by Robert Buell—"The Key," "Permanence," "Indeed, A Song Divine," "If I can Help," "A Sonnet," "Blindness," "Starlight," "On Pegasus," "The Spell of the Desert Land," "Why?", "The Forest," "The Touch of Prayer," "My Garden."

Songs of religion—"Roll, Jerd'n, Roll," "Steal Away," Negro spirituals; "Souls of the Righteous," Noble; "Before the Paling of the Stars," Kramer.

The Orpheus club membership is composed of Donald Doughty, Warren Hammond, Walter Johnson, first tenors; Lester Cruse, Charles Hugu, Stanley Mathews, second tenors; Arthur Greathead, Hayden Martin, Cecil Pope, baritones; Nevin Fryer, Jesse Kerr, Verne Walker, basses. LeRoy V. Brant is their director.

Surprise Party for W. R. Coupland

W. R. Coupland was pleasantly surprised Saturday evening when in honor of his birthday and the 20th wedding anniversary of a daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Larson of Fresno. Mrs. Coupland invited a group of relatives to their home to celebrate.

Other relatives present were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Coupland and Eldred, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Baldwin, and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Caldwell.



CURRENT EVENTS PASS IN REVIEW

**DEMOCRATS ARE DETERMINED
TO PUSH ROOSEVELT TAX
PLAN TO PASSAGE.**

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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DEMOCRATIC congressmen started the week briskly determined to push through the President's "soak the rich" tax bill at this session. Opposing them with equal determination were a number of the hardest fighting Republicans who insist that consideration of taxation be postponed until next winter and that meantime the question be studied carefully in connection with the budget for the next fiscal year. These Republicans are urgently calling for an early adjournment of congress. Senator Hastings of Delaware has introduced a resolution setting August 10 as the day for quitting and was trying to have it brought up for consideration before passage of the tax measure. Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, often mentioned as a Presidential possibility, also demanded postponement of the tax legislation until January, and he gave out a statement denouncing the administration's plan as a "sterile political gesture" which would raise "only a little extra pocket change" and declared that "we chatter of taxes in millions to offset known deficits in billions."

Senator Vandenberg

"The pending tax bill, as it is being developed," said Senator Vandenberg, "will not produce appreciable revenue for Uncle Sam. It will not pay the President's deficit even for the period while the bill is under consideration. As a contribution to the public credit, it is as grim a hoax as was ever perpetrated on the country. As a 'distributor of wealth' it is a mere vagrant flirtation with this left wing idea."

Nevertheless, it appeared probable that the tax measure would be enacted before adjournment, for the administration leaders had promised this to Senator La Follette and other "liberals," and besides that, they have no desire to pass a taxation bill in a Presidential election year. As produced by the house ways and means committee after great travail the measure embodies an 87 per cent confiscation of large fortunes and increased levies on the rich which would produce perhaps \$250,000,000 of additional annual revenue.

NEEDY teachers and students are to get financial help from the Works Progress administration according to plans being perfected by Dr. L. R. Alderman. The two chief points in his program are: Establishment of summer schools for 1,200 teachers who were among those who taught reading and writing to 500,000 illiterates last year. Twenty-five summer schools will be conducted, the sessions lasting six weeks, and the teachers attending them will be paid from \$15 to \$18 a week out of the works-relief funds. These teachers will be taught to teach adults in the fall.

Alderman said he already had sent out field agents to aid in setting up courses at New York university, Ohio State university, Purdue university, Olivet college (Michigan), University of Wisconsin, University of Chicago and University of California. The other training schools have not been selected.

LONG the line of providing help for white collar workers, Harry L. Hopkins appointed four technical assistants to direct the employment of painters, musicians, writers and actors. They are: Nikolai Sokoloff for music, Hallie Flanagan for the theater, Holzer Cahill for painters and sculptors, and Henry G. Alsberg for writers.

With \$300,000,000 available for the estimated 750,000 white collar people on relief, scores of surveys, censuses, traffic studies, and similar projects have been provided for those with no particular skill.

Some scholars will get jobs from the \$20,000,000 worth of white collar projects already approved for New York city, but other projects have awaited appointment of the four directors.

Hopkins also announced that camps for unemployed women, initiated last year, would be revived this summer, with a suggested term of from six weeks to two months. State relief administrations will be in charge. Educational programs will be offered, but all but three of the camp staff must come from relief rolls themselves.

OPPONENTS of the AAA amendments designed to strengthen the powers of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace decided to let the basic act go up to the Supreme court, so the administration bill was passed by the senate with only 15 adverse votes.

Both Republican and conservative Democratic foes of the AAA are confident that the Supreme

court will hold the basic act unconstitutional and an early test is assured by a senate amendment permitting suits to recover processing taxes that have not been passed on to producers or consumers. One of the major purposes of the amendments was to close the courts, but the senate rejected this scheme by a vote of 41 to 23. As a result, the Hoosack Mills case, in which the Boston Circuit Courts of Appeals held the AAA unconstitutional, will not be thrown out and the highest tribunal will have a chance to pass upon it.

SENATOR GLASS scored perhaps the greatest victory in his long public career when the senate, without a record vote, passed his draft of the 1935 banking act, rejecting the central bank features urged by Gov. Marriner S. Eccles of the federal reserve board and favored by the administration. The doughty Virginian, who was once secretary of the treasury, had fought desperately against the Eccles scheme and his triumph was decisive. There was no demand for a roll call on the final vote, for the fate met by the proposers of various amendments showed this procedure would be futile. Senator La Follette sought to strike out a provision permitting commercial banks to underwrite securities and his proposal was beaten, 39 to 22. Senator Gerald Nye of North Dakota, another radical Republican, offered the central bank plan of Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, radio priest, which would set up a government owned and wholly dominated system. It was voted down, 50 to 10.

Other amendments were offered and debated rather listlessly, for the record, and then were withdrawn. Even Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida, chairman of the banking and currency committee, who had sided rather with Eccles, declined to push his amendments designed to cripple Glass' plan.

The senate bill was sent to conference, for the house passed the measure drawn up on the advice of Eccles and Tugwell.

GRAY SILVER, who throughout most of his life was active in the interests of agriculture, died quite suddenly at his home in Martinsburg, W. Va., at the age of sixty-five years. Among the offices he held at various times were president of the United States Grain Market corporation of Chicago; president of the Inwood Fruit Growers' co-operative corporation; president Berkeley Fruit Growers; head of the Eastern Credit association; director United Growers of America, head of the Federated Growers Credit association; member of the National Bureau of Economic Research, member of the commission appointed by President Taft to study tariff relations to the wool industry, member of the farm bureau federation visiting Europe in 1924, and a member of the commission investigating national unemployment.

IMMEDIATE convocation of the League of Nations council to deal with the Italo-Ethiopian question was demanded by Haile Selassie, emperor of Ethiopia. On his behalf the demand was telegraphed to the league secretariat at Geneva by Taela Hawari, Ethiopian minister to France and delegate to the league. He insisted that the council proceed to the examination of the situation under article XV of the league covenant, Ethiopia invoking this article because of the "threat to her independence from Italy."

British dispatches said Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin and leading members of his cabinet were believed to favor full league action, if other nations agree, as a last resort to avert the threatened conflict. Diplomatic quarters in London heard that the British government probably would alter its policy and permit export of arms to Ethiopia. The emperor's new minister there, W. C. Martin, had a conference at the foreign office and came out smiling happily, but saying nothing.

Previously Mr. Martin had admitted that Ethiopia was short not only of arms but also of money.

ACCORDING to the Daily Herald of London, the British admiralty intends to build an entire new battle fleet, to be finished by 1942 and to cost \$750,000,000. This laborite newspaper asserted that the admiralty has developed a secret seven-year plan, calling for the construction of 12 new capital ships and 33 new cruisers. In addition, there would be 63 new flotilla leader destroyers, 21 new submarines and three new aircraft carriers.

This is said to be the "hush-hush plan" of the admiralty which Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell, first lord of the admiralty, had declined to make public but which had already been communicated to the United States, France, Italy, Germany and Japan.

WHAT was in the cigar box wrapped in a newspaper? That is what Senator Hugo Black, chairman of the senate lobby committee, wanted to know. Before the committee for questioning, was John W. Carpenter of Dallas, president of the Texas Power and Light company. He admitted freely that he and other utility men had hotel conferences, dinners and a trip down Chesapeake bay with congressmen during the fight over the Wheeler-Rayburn bill, and that he himself had centered his efforts on Texas congressmen. But of the mysterious box he could or would tell nothing. Black probed and probed, and finally asked:

"Do you still say that in the morning (of the day before the vote on the utilities bill death sentence) you didn't give a congressman a box wrapped up in a newspaper?"

Carpenter replied quietly: "I don't think I did, unless it was a few cigars."

Senate and house conferees met to consider the utility control bill, but there were small signs that they could get together, and one session ended abruptly in a real row. Two administration lobbyists, Benjamin Cohen and Dozier A. De Vane, were brought into the executive session by Senators Wheeler and Barkley and though Representative George Huddleston protested, their continued presence was insisted upon. Whereupon the fiery Alabama congressman and his fellows from the house walked out and broke up the meeting. Cohen is generally given credit for writing the measure and Wheeler has said he knows all about it.

MOST people believe that concerted action by Communists anywhere is directed from Moscow. There is good reason for the belief. In the case of the riotous attack on the German Lloyd liner Bremen as she lay at her dock in New York. The reds, numbering about 2,000, forced their way on board the vessel, tore the German Nazi flag from the bow and tossed it into the Hudson river, after which they fought a lively battle with the police and the crew. The government in Washington forestalled any diplomatic protest from Berlin, expressing regret for the incident through Assistant Secretary of State Wilbur J. Carr. A New York organization calling itself the Anti-Nazi federation was said to be planning further demonstrations against German boats entering the port.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor entered the situation by calling on the federal government to take action against the Hitler government to stop the "brutal, inhuman treatment" of the laboring class.

THAT row over the administration of the Virgin islands was so unpleasant that President Roosevelt felt impelled to settle it himself. So he removed from office the two chief battlers, Gov. Paul M. Pearson and Judge T. Webber Wilson, and had other jobs found for them, and nominated as Pearson's successor Lawrence W. Cramer, who was serving as lieutenant governor of St. Croix island.

Confirmation of the latter appointment was not immediate. The senate committee investigating the island affairs was slow in making up its mind about Cramer, and from St. Thomas came the news that the foes of the Pearson administration there, together with a delegation from St. Croix, were protesting vigorously against the President's selection of a new governor.

The Emancipator, opposition paper, said editorially:

"The islanders would about as soon have Pearson, for under Cramer no change of policy can be expected. Poor and unknown as the humble people of the Virgin islands may be, they are entitled to an example of honor and courage from the President of the American Republic."

The disposal of Pearson and Wilson also aroused criticism in Washington. The former has been attacked steadily by Pat Harrison of Mississippi and other Democratic senators, but Secretary of the Interior Ickes had defended him warmly, so he was given a job under Ickes, being made assistant director of housing in the PWA at \$8,000 a year, a place not previously filled.

In order to provide a job for Judge Wilson, a former congressman from Mississippi and a protégé of Senator Harrison, a woman was forced off the federal parole board. Attorney General Cummings requested and obtained the resignation of Dr. Amy T. Stannard, a psychiatrist who has been in the government service 12 years with a civil service status and had been a member of the parole board since 1930. Wilson was sworn in as his successor. Since Wilson's qualifications for the place appeared to be chiefly political, observers in Washington noted sadly that the parole board was getting back into political hands.



Senator Black



William Bruckart

Washington Digest

NATIONAL TOPICS INTERPRETED

By William Bruckart

NATIONAL PRESS BLDG. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington. — President Roosevelt has settled a controversy by the simple expedient of transferring two men from responsible positions in the Virgin islands to jobs in Washington. He has taken Paul M. Pearson from the post of civil governor of the Virgin islands and has made him assistant director of housing in the interior department and has transferred Federal Director Judge T. Webber Wilson from his post in the islands to the federal parole board here in Washington. Each man has accepted his new appointment and in so far as a current controversy is concerned, the book is closed.

It will be recalled that Governor Pearson and Judge Wilson long have been at loggerheads over Virgin island affairs. The battle was bitter. It came to a head when Paul Yates, executive assistant to the governor and a former Washington correspondent, resigned his job and came back here with a bag full of charges against his former chief. The Yates allegations ranged all the way from minor charges of poor judgment to gross accusations. He succeeded in getting a senate committee investigation and it was at that time that the Pearson-Wilson feud flared so openly that administration officials here were dragged in and the whole scope of differences aired.

As a matter of fact there is every reason to believe that Governor Pearson was far from a successful executive in the islands. He frequently aroused the ire of natives and, according to testimony adduced by the senate investigation, had very little to show for the sums of money he expended in attempting to give the Virgin islands a new lease on life. All of the information tends to establish that the islands continue to be "an effectual poorhouse" just as President Hoover described them on the occasion of a visit during his term as Chief Executive.

But Governor Pearson had his supporters in the administration. Chief among these was Secretary Ickes whose department is responsible for administration of the islands. Just why Mr. Ickes has been so enthusiastic about Governor Pearson's regime is not fully disclosed in any evidence here except that the interior secretary has certain ideas about social reform that some unkind critics refer to as pure socialism which Governor Pearson had been attempting to impose upon the island inhabitants. Governor Pearson has expended vast sums of PWA funds in the islands in his efforts to carry out the Ickes program of reformation. It seems, however, that the schemes were not as practical as they might have been and so trouble started in a rather extensive fashion.

The President stayed outside of the row until in the course of the senate inquiry Senator Tydings, a Maryland Democrat and usually an anti-Roosevelt Democrat, received a letter from Mr. Ickes. Mr. Ickes accused the investigating chairman with having whitewashed a witness whose testimony was all anti-Ickes and anti-Pearson. The senator flared up in a big way at that letter. His reply is likely to become a classic in official correspondence. He did not mince his words. After voicing his general conception of the attitude exhibited by Mr. Ickes and accusing him of attempting to interfere in the investigation, Senator Tydings informed the interior secretary that he may as well attempt to run the Department of the Interior and let the senators run the senate. He used just about those words.

That was the signal for Mr. Roosevelt to take a hand. It was easy to see that a few outbursts of that kind and Mr. Ickes might have found himself in a splendid position to resign from the cabinet. So the President got the feudists into his office, singly of course, and when those conferences were over the senate investigation into the Virgin island situation was suspended for two weeks. The transfer of Governor Pearson and Judge Wilson resulted.

One might possibly inquire why all of this agitation has occurred about the Virgin islands. They are many hundreds of miles from Washington. They lie in the Caribbean sea, considerably out of the usual pathway of ships; they are populated by about 22,000 individuals, 95 per cent of whom are negroes, and may generally be described as a "backward" place.

They may have some military and naval value. That has never been fully demonstrated. But the fact remains they are possessions of the United States and if our government is to be their protector, it is responsible for a sane administration of their affairs.

The Washington fight may have had its start in the Virgin islands, but it has progressed beyond that point and is a domestic battle now. It is safe to say that for 18 years, which is the time the islands have been under United States rule, there has been a dire need for a plan of government suited to those people. Each year congress has been appropriating thousands of dollars for the island government and each year there has been miserably little in the way of improvement to show for these funds.

Almost as frequently as congress has appropriated money it has made changes in the administration methods in use there. There has never been a long term program laid out and there has been nothing whatsoever done showing the sympathy of a so-called intellectual people as we claim to be for those downtrodden masses that populate the Virgin islands.

All of this, it seems to me, shows the woeful need for careful consideration of that situation. It seems to me equally apparent that as long as congress keeps meddling in and as long as politicians from the mainland are sent there purely on a political basis we will continue to have a pack of trouble bundled up in those Virgin islands.

If congress continues in session past August 15, and it is now apparent that it may run to September 1, it will have been in session 225 days, some two weeks longer than the average of the so-called long sessions of congress. Prior to adoption of the "lame duck" amendment which did away with sessions of unequal length, the shorter sessions of congress averaged about 170 days. The longer terms were around 215 days before final adjournment was taken. Thus, the current session stands in a fair way to be among the list of hardy sessions.

All of which is by way of saying that the current session of congress has worn down its members both physically and mentally to an extent quite unusual. I was talking a few days ago with a veteran senator, a man who has served almost 25 years in the upper house of congress. He is known as a physically strong individual and usually lasts very well through the work that piles up before senators and representatives. I inquired of him concerning the general health of congress and his reply was:

"I regret to say we are just a bunch of debilitated old men, incapable of doing the job that is expected of us and everyone is hoping against hope that we can live through this work and this heat."

As a result of that conversation the thought came to me that here was an answer to the oft repeated declaration that members of congress failed to earn their salaries of \$10,000 a year. I have observed congressional proceedings almost a score of years and it is my mature conviction that few times in that period has congress failed to earn its salt.

There is another reason why congressional sessions should not run so long and should not be carried on in the intense heat of a Washington summer. One condition nearly always has obtained near the close of a long session. As the days drag by, persons with axes to grind and individual interests to serve have a way of digging up questionable bills that theretofore had been side-tracked and assumed to be dead. With resistance low, the average senator or representative is unable to fight off legislation which he knows to be bad with the same spirit that accompanied his activities earlier in the session.

This condition opens the way for a revival of lobbies. They are back in Washington in numbers now despite the disclosures being made by the two congressional committees that are investigating the lobbies that operated to defeat, temporarily at least, the legislation killing utility holding companies. One would have assumed justly with the investigations under way after the utility legislation was passed that lobbyists and self-serving representatives would have been frightened away from Washington. Such was not the case. They are here in such numbers that some observers believe Mr. Roosevelt has made a mistake in demanding that congress stay until it has enacted the share-the-wealth tax bill and the legislation which will prohibit lawsuits against the government for damages resulting from abrogation of the promise in government bonds to pay them in gold. Mr. Roosevelt is insisting on these laws. He will get them. But in the opinion of many authorities he stands a fair chance also of getting some other legislation which he may not want.

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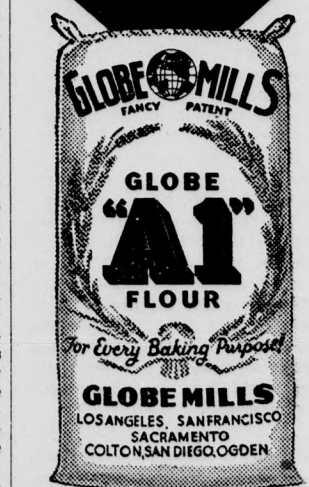
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by
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CHAPTER VI—Continued

"But that's impossible!"

"Nevertheless, they're on."

"Both of us thought of the same thing simultaneously: the lights had come on because the city had been entered. It was true that if the cities of Bronson Beta had been illuminated at night the fact would have been observed before their passing. And a new and utterly irrational feeling struck us. The people were dead, dead a million years—a hundred million years. But in this startling gesture of turning on the lights there was more than mechanical magic. There was hospitality. That was crazy, but it was the way we felt."

"Let's stay," Tony said. "Maybe we can find a place to sleep. We really ought to know more about it before we go back."

"And so we stayed. We picked a building which we thought contained residences and after some experimenting succeeded in entering it. The ground floor was a hall, or lobby, which was decorated by statuary and bas-reliefs, of animals more fantastic and ferocious-looking than could be contrived in the wildest nightmare. And yet their presentation had a gay note, as if the sculptor had set them as humorous, rather than savage, embellishments in that lobby."

At one side of the lobby was another large room which contained the apparatus for what we presently realized was a variety of games. They were like no games on our earth. One of them was played with large, metal-like balls which were extremely light and yet very hard, and with magnets. Another was played over a pool, evidently with jets of water, but we could not turn on the jets and the pool was empty. We did not take the time to puzzle out the technique of these sports, but proceeded by a large staircase to the floor above. There, as we had hoped, we found apartments. One of them, which faced the street from which we had entered the building was open—and this we have made our own."

As Tony turned a page, his listeners waited almost breathlessly. He continued from the record:

"It is an apartment of indescribable beauty. The living room is more than twenty feet in height. Its walls are decorated with metal figures in various colors. There is no rug on the floor, but the floor is of a texture not unlike that of a very fine, deep rug. There are mirrors on many faces of the walls—the Other People must have enjoyed looking at themselves, or else they must have liked the added effect of distance lent by the mirrors, for large reflecting panels seem to be an important part of their interior decoration. We have also found beds."

"There are two bedrooms. The beds are very low. We had, I imagine, assumed that they would be of a luxurious softness, but they are rather hard, so that in spite of their comforts the Other People must have been Spartans in some measure. We have also found a bathroom, but we cannot make anything of it. It is a beautiful chamber of all bright metals, the colors of which are gold and azure, but it is filled with fixtures and other gadgets of great intricacy as well as beauty."

"We are leaving the problem of deciphering the Bronson Betans' bathing and toilet-making for experts."

"However, we are quite comfortable in that part of our quarters which we have had the courage to occupy. It is now moderately late in the Bronson Beta night and we have decided to try to sleep. We have planned to keep our pistols at our sides, although a glance at this world of the Other People makes us quite sure that if there were any survivors and they were bent on our destruction, a revolver would be an extremely useless weapon. However, nobody has survived; of that we are convinced."

Tony looked up and regarded his fascinated audience. But Eve was not there; nor Ransdell. He tried to dismiss thought of this as he proceeded to read:

"We did sleep, and we slept very well. However, we woke before the actual return of daylight, and feeling sufficiently refreshed, we decided to continue our explorations in the remarkable radiance of the artificial illumination which was so useful though so puzzling to us. You can scarcely understand how this affected us with the conviction that the place must be inhabited, and that around the next corner,

beyond the next door, we must find some of the people. But we found no living things."

Tony looked up again. "I find here a number of pages of notes of the most sober sort. They are Eliot James' attempt to describe and analyze some of the objects and implements we examined."

"The first thing we investigated was a store. It was a department store, in the sense that it contained a great many kinds of things; but it did not contain, for example, clothes or, as far as we could discover, food. It had house furnishings, and furniture and kitchen appliances—and by the way, cooking must have been a cinch for the Other People, because apparently they cooked things by induced heat and under high pressure, with steam, so that it took only a few minutes."

"In the store," he continued, "we also found a large department of games and sports, and one of children's toys. The children had very peculiar blocks. Wires extended from their sides and corners so that they look like cockleburrs and can be stuck together to make variously shaped figures in which the differently colored blocks are held apart by wires. It was Tony who solved the enigma of those blocks. 'Molecules,' he said, as we stood staring at them. And then I realized that each block was designed to represent an atom and that the children were taught by playing with the blocks the atomic structure of various elements."

Again Tony ceased to read. "We appreciated, of course," he observed to his hearers, "that we ought to communicate with you, and after our breakfast, and a brief journey through some of the strange streets, we went out of the city by the way we had entered and returned to our ship, where we tried to call you by radio. We failed utterly because of some puzzling interference."

"We argued, then, whether we should return to you with what we had learned or whether we should first try to learn much more. The second argument was overwhelming in its appeal to us. We returned to the city; and on the second day, we discovered that it was not quite so intact as we had supposed. In no less than six places where we observed, the huge transparent dome was pierced and showed great jagged tears or holes and below were marks of demolition exhibiting great violence. Meteors had torn through. But except for the wreckage caused by these, I tell you that we found almost nothing out of order in that remarkable city."

"Now I will give you a few more random details from Eliot's diary:

"One thing we noted on our return to the stores—if they were stores," Tony read, "was that in none of them did there seem to have been a system for collecting money, or a medium of exchange, or of keeping books. Seemingly the Other People just came in and took what they wanted—or individuals must have kept their own books—or some system which we couldn't imagine was used. For at the end of our three days' stay we were pretty certain that they had no medium of exchange to correspond to money."

Tony looked up at his fascinated audience, then turned again to Eliot James' diary:

"A department of that store was given over to musical instruments. Their chromatic scale is different from ours, and their way of writing music entirely different. They had a few stringed instruments, no wind instruments, many percussion instruments, but they had developed a vast variety of instruments which seem to have been operated by the transference of electrical impulses to sound. Unquestionably, music and the science of electricity had existed side by side for so long that the art had developed a science for its expression."

"We found in profusion small, light vehicles of the type which we first discovered wrecked on the

road near our camp. It is plain these were operated by some sort of electric impulse; but we could do nothing with them."

Tony skipped more pages. "Imagine us with the sun rising and the flood of indirect illumination dimming away. Imagine us under that vast transparent bubble in the early morning, having a long look at one marvel after another. We went across bridges and up and down streets. We tramped along ramps and on a dozen levels. We visited civic centers and museums and theaters and recreation grounds and central kitchens and other places of assembly, the purpose of which were not clear. One thing was very clear, however; the Other People liked to spend a lot of time together. They had privacy in their own apartments, to be sure, but there were so many things and so many kinds of things for people to do in crowds that we became convinced that they were very gregarious. We felt, too, that their crowds were not comprised of mobs of unfriendly, unsympathetic, unacquainted individuals—like the crowds that once thronged the streets of New York—but were crowds of people who were associated in a most friendly and co-operative spirit with each other."

"We followed a gallery underground, where we found more great machines—engines—which we could not at all understand. We saw further descents into depths we decided not to explore. But we did come upon some of their stores of food—particularly grain."

"Samples of this grain," Tony reminded them, looking up, "already you have examined for yourselves. Eliot and I tasted it; we ate it. It was starchy and not unpleasant. Whether or not it still contains vitamins, at least it has the starch base for nutrition. In the afternoon, we found one other thing of far greater importance, to us than any other discovery, if I may except the food supply. This was a school."

"A school?" several voices cried. "We believe it was a school for their children from their early years up. Can you imagine the benefit of such a discovery to you? We have brought back some of the objects from that school. Some of them seem to be books—books of a different type, to be sure, from our volumes; yet they can be described as books. Other objects, which we believe to have been materials of instruction, are harder to describe. Neither Eliot nor I were able to operate them, but we formed the theory that they probably were mechanisms giving instruction visually or by sound."

"Then we found a sphere. It was in the lobby of the school. It was a sphere about fifty feet in diameter upon which was a relief map which we must assume to be of this planet. Eliot James made a most painstaking sketch of that sphere. There were other maps."

"In short," said Tony, closing Eliot James' book of notes, "we have awaiting us not only an equipment beyond anything dreamed of on earth, but a means of acquiring the secrets of the use of the engines and implements and other knowledge of this planet which we could not have obtained, by ourselves, at all."

"A little study by ourselves as children in those amazing classrooms, a little skill and a little luck in setting in operation their mechanism of instruction; and their secrets are ours!"

Lunch was very late that day; it was long before the company of the camp could be satisfied that they had heard everything of importance that Tony had to tell them. This included, of course, the report on the finding of the lark-like aircraft of which he had made report to the other camp.

Now Tony sat alone. Many at first tried to sit beside him and to talk to him. But he had told them that he was weary and wished to be alone for a little while.

He sat on a mound of chips and sawdust. Was Hendron turning over the command to Ransdell, in there now? Was Hendron asleep from exhaustion and were Eve and Ransdell taking advantage of the resultant solitude to express fresh love for each other? His heart was heavy; heavier still because he realized that the torrent of dreams and despair it held were unworthy of him.

He tried to clamp his mind on present necessities. They should move to the miracle city; they should study the food and machinery there. They should tend their own crops for fresh food. They should learn to run the Other People's vehicles—so that they could all be transported to the new city as rapidly as possible. They should prepare defenses for themselves against the possibility that the people who had flown the lark-like

ships might some day attack them. People from earth? Or cautious scouts of the Other People.

His mind jumped incessantly back to Eve—Eve and Ransdell, his two closest friends. They seemed both on the point of deserting him. Ransdell was, of course, a great man. Stronger in character, perhaps. Tony felt the crushing weight of the responsibilities he himself had endured. Still, Ransdell had taken greater risks—held a higher office. And Ransdell had been a new and different sort of man for Eve. She had known plenty of Yale graduates with social position and wealth and superficial culture—plenty—even if the Yale graduates now left alive could be numbered on the fingers of the one hand. . . .

"Mr. Drake?" said a voice. Tony started. "Oh, Kyto!" Suddenly Tony did not want to be alone any longer. The smiling face of the little Japanese was familiar and good. "Sit down here, Kyto."

Kyto hesitated. "You're not—working for me—any longer?" Tony grinned.

Kyto seated himself with a precise and smooth motion. "That's true," he said slowly. "I'd forgotten for an instant."

Tony was astonished. "You've certainly learned a lot of English in the last few months."

"I always knew more than I pretended to know," the Japanese answered coolly.

Tony smiled. "Really, Kyto? Then why did you pretend not to?"

"I pretended not to know much English while I was in your employ,



"The Ground Floor Was a Hall, or Lobby, Which Was Decorated by Statuary and Bas-Reliefs of Animals More Fantastic and Ferocious Looking Than Could Be Contrived in the Wildest Nightmare."

because I was a spy," Kyto answered.

"What?"

"It is true."

"But, Kyto, what use was my service—to a spy? I didn't know where there was a fort, or a gun—"

"It gave me a respectable character."

"And what did you spy on?"

"It doesn't matter now. I shall tell you some day. You see, I used to be,"—there was scarcely a trace of accent in his words—"long ago in Tokyo, a professor of foreign languages. I spoke English when I was a baby. Missionaries taught me. I was a patriot. I volunteered for espionage. While I was in America, my ideas changed—I became—before the Bronson Bodies appeared—a pacifist. I had sent in my resignation and offered to give myself up—at the time of the discovery of the approaching planets. My letters were ignored in the subsequent frantic days. So, during those days, I endeavored to reshape my life. You Americans—some of you, at least—stood for the things I desired: A world run by sense and science; a world of peace and fraternity. I wished to go on your ship. But my wish was not exclusively a selfish one. I continued to mingle with my associates in espionage—as one of them. I learned much."

Tony had never been more astonished. As he looked at his former servant he realized that his jaw had literally sagged. "I'll be d—d," he murmured. "You find it amusing?" "Astounding!" "You were right before," Kyto laughed in a high key. "It is amusing. Delicious! And I was a fool. A blind, patriotic fool." "I'm glad you told me," Tony said suddenly. "You're a man, Kyto. And we need you here. Need the things your race possesses."

"Thank you," Kyto said solemnly. "You are also a man."

Involuntarily Tony glanced at Hendron's cabin and shook his head.

The Japanese understood perfectly. "I hope you do not mind an expression of my sympathies?"

Tony looked at him—his valet, expressing sympathies on a most personal matter! No—a friend—a professor—a savant. A man who had heroically offered to give up his life for the belief that he had gained. "No, Kyto."

"You will need courage," Kyto said. "Courage, restraint. You have both in sufficient quantities."

"I have rats eating my soul," Tony answered stonily.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

BRISBANE

THIS WEEK

Two Birthdays
Mussolini Waiting?
Italy's Gold in London
Match This, Mr. Swope

Two important human beings celebrated their birthdays recently.

Henry Ford was seventy-two. If you saw him going upstairs two steps at a time and guessed his age, you would say, at most, fifty-five.

Mussolini has just celebrated his fifty-second birthday. You may spend a profitable three minutes contrasting these two leaders of men in your imagination's eye.

Henry Ford has made millions of people independent of the law of gravitation.

History will tell exactly what Mussolini has done. His test lies in the future.

The London Times and Universal Service announce a clash between Ethiopians and Italians, 20 Ethiopians and 40 Italians, killed, a stream supplying the Italian camp turned in a new direction and the Italians compelled to retreat.

Rome "has no information" on the incident.

Perhaps Mussolini, who knows that war should supply only good news, is waiting to add something such as "Air bombardment of Addis Ababa has inflicted swift retribution for the killing of 40 Italians."

Italy has \$100,000,000 in gold stored in London and can't get it. Why cannot Italy get that gold? England says to Italy, "When you pay the money you borrowed in the war, you can have your gold."

Britons are practical. When they lent money to Italy they said, "Send along your gold; not that we question your honor, but as a mere formality."

Too bad this simple-minded country didn't think of that when it shipped \$100,000,000 abroad. Perhaps we shall think of it next time, more probably not.

The General Electric company has developed, electrically, a temperature of 13,000 degrees Fahrenheit, announced as "hotter than the sun's 9,000 degrees."

But 9,000 is only the sun's external temperature.

Go to some distance into the sun's interior, where atoms are throwing off electrons to supply us and other planets with heat and light, and you would find a temperature of 40,000,000,000 degrees centigrade. When will Gerard Swope develop that temperature artificially?

Thomas E. Dewey, chosen to fight racketeering in New York, says in a broadcast:

"The criminal underworld plays no favorites. It preys on the public, on industry and on labor alike. Organized labor has been one of its most recent and most tragic victims. Many originally honest and sound labor unions have been slowly but surely infected with the virus of organized crime. Today certain corrupt leaders operate as extortionists both upon industry and upon members of their own unions."

An intelligent group of motorists announce a "safe driving campaign for August," urging automobile drivers to consider safety, particularly in their own cars.

The safest thing would be to send tens of thousands of cars now running to the junk pile, get new cars and live longer. Modern tires give miraculous mileage, but often they look "good for ten thousand miles more" when they have reached the danger point.

In Yugoslavia 20 years ago Alexander Bogar, now living in Minneapolis, Minn., killed a friend in a fight. Wishing to make amends, he offered to marry the widow. That could not be done. He has saved \$15,000, working in mines, and now offers the money to the twenty-two-year-old daughter of the man he killed. She is poor and will accept.

Atonement by payment is almost as old as murder. There are still countries in which crime may be paid for in cash, the amount depending on the rank of the person murdered.

George, former king of Greece, will take the crown if 60 per cent of Greeks vote in his favor. He thinks 60 per cent enough. Once crowned, George might be surprised to find what 40 per cent of Greeks could do.

The British forbade shipment of arms from England to Abyssinia, also shipments from England to Italy. Annoyed, the emperor of Ethiopia declines to provide special guards for the British legation at Addis Ababa. The British will send their own guards. They have a way of protecting their nations.

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Housewife's Idea Box



For Your Playing Cards

Playing cards of all kinds become sticky after long use or in damp weather. You can easily correct this condition: Spread your cards out flat on a piece of paper. Sprinkle them lightly with talcum powder or cornstarch. Thoroughly rub it into the cards. They will feel as good as new.

THE HOUSEWIFE.

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BOYS! GIRLS!

Read the Grape Nuts ad in another column of this paper and learn how to join the Dizzy Dean Winners and win valuable free prizes.—Adv.

Fearsome Swain

The London Times "Agony Column" contains the advertisement: "Young man on the point of being married is desirous of meeting a man of experience who will dissuade him from such a step." The young man probably could achieve the same purpose by signing his name to the advertisement, if he didn't mind the risk of a heart balm suit.—Kansas City Star.

Rash on Baby Caused Constant Irritation

Relieved by Cuticura

"About three months after my baby was born, eczema broke out all over her body. It came out in a rash and was very red. It caused constant irritation and loss of sleep so that I had to put gloves on her hands to prevent scratching. I could not bathe her."

"For nearly two years this eruption lasted. Then I read about Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and sent for a free sample. I bought more, and after using two boxes of Ointment with the Soap she was relieved completely of the itching." (Signed) Mrs. Raymond Parks, 1469 Massachusetts Ave., North Adams, Mass.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold everywhere. Proprietors: Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Malden, Mass.—Adv.

KILL BLACK WIDOW

● The deadly Black Widow spider's bite is decidedly dangerous to people. Kill All Spiders... Watch for them in garages, corners of porches, etc. The minute you see them spray THOROUGHLY with FLY-TOX. It also kills FLIES, MOSQUITOES and other insects.

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WNU—12 32—35

Rid Yourself of Kidney Poisons

Do you suffer burning, scanty or too frequent urination; backache, headache, dizziness, swollen feet and ankles? Are you tired, nervous—feel all unstrung and don't know what is wrong?

Then give some thought to your kidneys. Be sure they function properly, for functional kidney disorder permits excess waste to stay in the blood, and to poison and upset the whole system.

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THE MEAT SHORTAGE

There is no longer any doubt about a meat shortage. The United States Department of Agriculture itself says that federally inspected slaughter houses produced 27 per cent less meat during the first four months of 1935 than during the same period in 1934. The average man who buys occasionally from the butcher does not have to be told about the shortage. The bureau of agriculture economics says in part:

"The bureau's index of retail meat prices in New York city, based on prices for good grade meats, with 1924 to 1928 as 100, shows that beef prices rose from 66.9 in December last year to 98.8 on May 15. Pork prices advanced from 69.1 to 86.9 and lamb prices rose from 53 to 60.2. Ordinarily lamb prices advance relatively more during this period.

"Meat supplies thus far this year have been much smaller than average. Total production of meats from federally inspected slaughter houses during the first four months was only about 73 per cent as large as in the same period last year and as in the five-year average of 1930 to 1934.

"The decrease in meat supplies has been most pronounced in pork, although the reduction in beef also has been relatively large. The shortage in both is due in large part to the great reduction in feed supplies caused by the draught."

Of course the bureau neglected to mention the planned destruction of pigs in the summer of 1933. That may have something to do with the shortage but the consumer is supposed to forget it.

WEALTH SHARING AND TAXES

Of late we have heard less and less about any proposed "share the wealth" plan and are informed that the measure which is to be pushed through congress if it can be done this session, will be a tax bill pure and simple. Those sponsoring the new legislation do not seem to like the term "share the wealth." Perhaps the idea has not met with so favorable public reception as some may have anticipated. Too many people profess to see something little short of "piratical" about a plan to force people, who have earned wealth by their ability and industry, to share with those who have little ability and less inclination to work and save money.

The words of the fiery ex-Senator Jim Reed of Missouri furnish an eloquent case in point. In a copyrighted statement to the Associated Press recently, Senator Reed likened the share the wealth plan to the processes which have been engaged in by the Communists in Russia, declaring that they are open to the criticism which has been directed against those who have been engaged in less legal and ethical plans of sharing other people's property. The economic effects of such a policy, he predicted, would be disastrous.

Nobody will question the reasoning ability of the former senator from Missouri. To him a straight line is the shortest distance between two points and he generally uses no roundabout phraseology in arriving at a conclusion.

Of course, everyone wants the budget balanced. The trouble is, however, that too many of our statesmen have forgotten that a penny saved counts as much toward budget balancing as a penny raised by taxation. One might expect college professors to know little about practical finance but what shall we say about politicians who have been up against the world from the word "go"? Can't they realize that if we spend less money we will have to raise less by taxation?

IN THE GOOD OLD TIMES

In this distribution of our national wealth it might be well to stop for a moment and try to determine who gets it in the first place anyhow. Just what is the proportion between working capital and wages anyhow?

According to James L. Donnelly, executive vice president of the Illinois Manufacturers association, as reported by the Manufacturers News, in the year 1933, which certainly was near the bottom of the depression, the workers' portion of the national income was 63 per cent. At the same time, it is to be remembered, the profits of corporations had practically disappeared. In summarizing Mr. Donnelly's statement the News continues:

"Real wages of all workers (wages related to the cost of living) rose 16 per cent in the seven years from 1922 to 1929, and average purchasing power rose 4 per cent. Back in the good old days of 1850, the workers' share of the national income was only 36 per cent. In the 14 years from 1918 to 1932, the average business return per dollar of service or sales was less than 2 1/2 cents; only about four cents if we eliminate the worse years, 1921, 1931 and 1932. Eighty per cent of the manufacturers in Illinois, and probably in the whole country, employ fewer than 100 workers each, and few have cash working capital greater than ten per cent of their annual payrolls."

So there must have been something to the prosperity of these good old days of 1922 to 1929 which have now been catalogued as the "horse and buggy era." Real wages certainly rose in that Old Deal period in comparison with the cost of living. Let it be repeated. Real wages rose 16 1/2 per cent and purchasing power 44 per cent. Evidently it wasn't such a tough time for the wage earner, even if it was in the jungle days before Professor Tugwell started cutting the grass. No wonder some of the college professors have been shooting at the good old Coolidge year of 1926 as something worth hitting.

A senate committee has rejected a move to have Huey Long ejected from that august and honored body. We suspect that since the administration has adopted a "share the wealth" plan, Huey is 'sitting pretty.'

A man in Scotland has been convicted 368 times of violating the law, and the last time got 30 days for heaving a rock through a window. Some of these days he will get to be an habitual criminal, if he isn't careful.

Here's News for Meat Lovers

THERE is a shortage this year, so they say, of two and a half million pounds of meat. There are fewer hogs on the farms than at any time within the last fifty years, and the largest decrease in the number of cattle that has ever occurred in any one year.

Does that mean that good meat dinners are going to become a rarity? If it does, now is a good time to clip the following menu for a good meat dinner for six people which costs only about \$1.50. Fortunately there is still a lot of nutritious corned beef in cans, and a plentiful supply of pineapple. This last is a fortunate circumstance, too, as pineapple is helpful in the digestion of meats.



How Do You Like This?

With that preamble, what do you think of the following menu and recipes? Wouldn't you invite some pretty good friends of yours to help you eat it? The prices, of course, are only approximate, as the costs of foods vary in different localities, but you'll find them a fairly accurate guide.

AAA Endorses Purchase of Prune Surplus

Assurance of AAA executives that they favor the proposal to have the government purchase the surplus 13,000 tons of substandard prunes and that the marketing agreement will undoubtedly terminate with such a purchase was given a delegation of representatives of the California Prune Growers union during a Berkeley meeting yesterday afternoon.

This was the report of Judge Giles Bradley of Morgan Hill who headed the delegation that also included W. W. Howard of Cupertino, a member of the grower committee of the control board, and his fellow-townsmen, J. R. Breeding, president of the Cupertino unit of the union.

Approval Forecast

At the conference were Budd A. Holt, assistant chief of the general crop section of the AAA under Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace; D. R. Rush, agricultural economist of Berkeley, and E. L. Markell, AAA field representative of Berkeley.

If this 13,000 carry-over tonnage is liquidated it will be the first time in many years that the new crop will face the markets without competition, according to Judge Bradley.

To show his attitude towards the quest of the local representatives, Holt gave the following statement to Bradley:

"If the amendments of the prune marketing agreement which have been sent to Washington are approved by Secretary Wallace the agreement will be terminated at once so far as the 1935 and subsequent years' crops are concerned."

Mrs. W. C. Bohnett was rushed to the San Jose hospital Monday night in a very critical condition. Blood tests point to a hemorrhagic condition at the back of the brain. Reports this morning stated that she was somewhat improved, but further tests are being made.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Eddlemon are now established in their new home on South Third street, which was recently completed.

Santa Clara county has 66,453 qualified registered voters who may participate in the election next Tuesday. Today was the last day for absent voters to apply for ballots.

**ALMOND MAN APPOINTED TO HIGHWAY COM.**

San Francisco, Aug. 8.—C. D. Hamilton of Banning, president of the California Almond Growers exchange, has accepted the appointment tendered him by Governor Merriam as a member of the California Highway commission.

Mr. Hamilton succeeds Frank A. Tetley of Riverside, who resigned several weeks ago.

Besides his many years of experience as a director of the almond exchange, he having served as president of that organization for 12 years, Mr. Hamilton has also had long service as supervisor and road commissioner in Riverside county.

His appointment has been received with much favor.

Mrs. W. W. Wells and little daughter Diane arrived Friday evening from Los Angeles and are visiting Mrs. Wells mother, Mrs. Hattie Baugh, and other relatives. Mr. Wells will join them later when the picture studio where he is a member of the sound department staff, concludes its present work.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Grimes and daughter of Claude, Texas, were guests of their friends Mr. and Mrs. George Jeffers this week. Mrs. Jeffers and Mrs. Grimes were room mates while attending college in Kansas.

Rev. Edwin Bowling will conduct union services this Sunday and next during the vacation of Rev. J. H. Bennett. Morning services will be held at 11 o'clock in the Congregational church, and evening services at the Methodist church at 7:30. The combined choirs will furnish the music.

AUTO RACES

SUNDAY, AUGUST 11TH

8 BIG EVENTS 8

San Jose Speedway

USED CARS AND TRUCKS

'34 Ford Tudor (spec. equip)	575
'32 Ford Standard Coupe	375
'27 Reo Coupe	125
'27 Star Coach	60
Reo Truck (flat bed)	50
International Truck	250

Can Arrange Terms

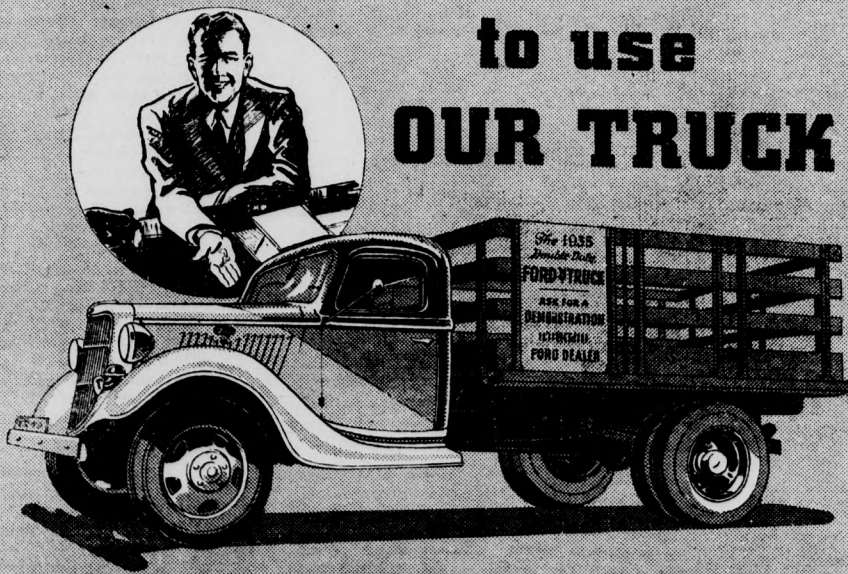
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Winchester Rd., Opposite Hi School, Campbell

COME AND VISIT OUR NEW HOME

You are WELCOME to use OUR TRUCK



YOU are welcome to use our truck—it is full of oil and gas... use it on your regular hauling for a trip or all day if you like—put your own driver in charge—and check the results. The "on the job" test is the only real way to find out how much work the Ford V-8 truck will do—it will prove the economy of the Ford V-8.

Drive it yourself if you prefer... see how easily the 80 H.P. engine handles heavy loads. Note the easy clutch and brake action and the comfort of the insulated cab. Inspect the advanced engineering and construction—the deep frame and full channel depth cross members—the husky full-floating rear axle—the torque-tube drive and radius rods—all these features and many more combine to make the Ford V-8 America's Great Truck Value.

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\$500 AND UP

Easy terms through Universal Credit Co.—the Authorized Ford Finance Plan.

FORD V-8 TRUCKS FOR 1935

MORE THAN EVER AMERICA'S GREAT TRUCK VALUE

DUNLAP MOTOR CO.

Campbell, California

Townsend Hinman Wedding

(Continued from Page 1)

dral," and Miss Elsie Merrill played the "Asilomar Hymn" and the "Rustic Wedding Symphony" by Karl Goldmark for the processional and Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" for the recessional.

A reception was held in the church during which Mrs. Robin Y. Maxon, Mrs. Donald McNair of San Jose, Miss Helen Stray, and Miss Elsie Bates of Oroville assisted the bride's parents in receiving and serving.

The bride is a graduate of the Campbell high school, and attended the University of California at Berkeley for a year, where she was a member of Beta Phi Alpha sorority. In 1933 she graduated from San Jose State college, and during her attendance there was a member of the Allentown society and an officer in the college Y.W.C.A. Her last college work was done at the University of California's college of agriculture at Davis where she took a special course in landscape gardening.

The groom is a son of Dr. and Mrs. Harry T. Hinman of San Francisco. He is a graduate of Davis, where he specialized in animal husbandry, following pre-graduate courses at Berkeley, where he majored in chemistry. He spent a year as assistant manager of California Lands, incorporated, on a stock farm, and is now a research chemist in animal husbandry at the college in Davis, where he and his bride will make their home following a honeymoon spent in the northern part of the state.

A True Story of Scotch Economy

By Frank L. Hadlock
Here's a true Scotch story:
Friend W. Richardson, state superintendent of banks, favors this newspaper with a piece of information important to depositors in banks in liquidation. He tells them they are in line to get 100 per cent on the dollar by a recent appellate court decision holding stockholders liable.

One might suppose the former governor of California, noted for the sharpness of his paring-knife appellate court decision holding departments, would rejoice a little—maybe send out the announcement upon stationery worthy of a state department.

But, no; the cheapest kind of envelopes are used, and the glad tidings borne to the depositors at one and one-half cents' postage per depositor. That, of course, means the communications go unsealed.

And up in a corner of the inferior envelope is a rubber-stamped legend: "Friend W. Richardson."

Perhaps it would be a good idea to turn former Governor Richardson loose upon that \$376,000,000 budget for California's new biennium.—North Hollywood Sun-Record.

SQUARE PIANO wanted. Phone Campbell 21-J. ttc

WANTADS

SEMI-TRAILERS and SIX WHEELERS built to order.

Goodyear Belts
Farm and Industrial Belts—A complete stock on hand at all times. We Make Endless Belts.

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Business Men and Growers Discuss Prune Situation

A prune grower and business man's group discussed plans at the San Jose post office building last evening, looking toward a better price and market for California prunes, of which Santa Clara county produces 51 per cent.

The temporary organization selected Clyde C. Redwine of Mountain View as chairman of an executive committee of three other business men and three growers. They are Robert F. Benson, San Jose auto dealer; H. Price Webb of Hart's store; Russell E. Pettit, manager of Home-Owned Business; Frank Abernathy, president of the county farm bureau; Robert Mac Arthur and W. J. Clemence, orchardists.

This organization will function more as a "watch dog" for the prune growers' interests, and will do its utmost to increase the demand for and sale of prunes. It has no acreage or tonnage sign-up program.

Lyman S. Lantz, manager of the San Jose Production Credit association, stated that his organization is offering commodity loans on prunes in storage to aid growers

Mrs. Mayme Dunphy has been visiting friends here this week following her attendance at the Townsend-Hinman wedding. She is the house guest of Miss Zaidie Rice while visiting here. Mrs. Dunphy, with her daughter, Mrs. Paul Romer, have been entertaining relatives from Nebraska for the past few weeks.

Mrs. Lloyd K. Wood and children arrived home Saturday after several weeks spent at Nuevo, Calif., with Mr. Wood's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Wood. The parents accompanied Mrs. Wood to Campbell and are now visiting here. Mrs. Frank Greenleaf of Alpaugh, an aunt of Mr. Wood, is also a house guest at the Wood home.

Miss Ada Gardner sailed last week for a two months vacation in Hawaii, visiting relatives and friends. She radioed home that she arrived safely and enjoyed the trip.

to hold and sell to a better advantage. Loans are made on 75 per cent value at a two-cent basis at five per cent interest, which is paid only so long as the money is needed. A service charge of six to seven dollars is made.

Another meeting will be called in the near future to discuss plans formulated by the executive committee.



This is a "Travel Year" TELEPHONE AHEAD

Hotels and resorts are busier than they have been for several years past. They want to make you comfortable—want to have your accommodations waiting for you. Why not telephone that you're coming? It costs little, and saves you inconvenience and unnecessary travel expense.

THE PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY



Miss M. V. Curran

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LOOK!

San Jose's Biggest New
And Used Car Market

\$20,000 STOCK OF USED CARS
MUST BE SACRIFICED AT ONCE

100 CARS TO CHOOSE FROM
ALL POPULAR MAKES AND
MODELS

Each Red "O. K." Tag Car Carries a
Written 30-Day Guarantee by

**GARDEN CITY
CHEVROLET CO.**

6th and E. Santa Clara Sts.
Opposite Medico-Dental Bldg.

An Assurance of Honest Values!

Celebrate 30th Anniversary

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Barnes observed their 30th wedding anniversary last week, Wednesday. As the date coincided with a dinner meeting of representatives of the Farmers Automobile Inter-Insurance Exchange of Santa Clara, Santa Cruz and Monterey counties, they were presented with a floral spray from the president of the exchange, and a large cake was the gift of the agents of the San Jose office.

The Campbell Townsend club will have as its speaker at its Friday evening meeting B. L. Grow, president of the San Mateo club. The hour is 8 o'clock in Odd Fellows hall.

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S. 4th St., Campbell - Tel. 132R
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These machines are all Pica type, correspondence machines; automatic ribbon reverse, two-color ribbon, back spacer, tabulator, standard keyboards.

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Al Bulmore's Market

For the best meats available at reasonable prices—a trial will convince you

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LUMBER

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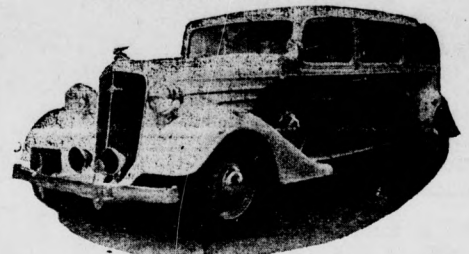
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All Kinds Building
Material

Licensed Applicators of Composition
Shingle Roofs

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RIDE with SAFETY—Neat, clean, careful attendants; new equipment. San Jose, Santa Clara and Willow Glen, \$5; Campbell, \$6; Los Gatos, \$8

Ballard 862 Physicians' Exchange, Col. 2260
San Jose Ambulance Co., W. P. Freeman, Mgr.

FIELD'S STORE

SPECIALS for THURS., FRI. and SAT.

Del Monte Coffee, 1 lb.	28c
Baker's Premium Coconut, 1-4 lb.	13c
Libby Corned Beef, 12-oz. tins	16c
Honey Maid Grahams, 7-oz.	10c
N.B.C. Shredded Wheat Biscuit, 2 for	25c
Briardale String Beans, No. 2s	20c
Durkee's Mayonnaise, pt. 27c; qt.	45c
Durkee's Salad Aid, pt. 24c; qt.	38c
Westlake Tuna, 1-2's	12 1-2c
Briardale Asparagus, lrg.	15c
Palmolive Soap, 4 for	19c
Sea Island Sugar, 10-lb. bag	53c
Durkee's Troco, 2 for	39c
Westlake Ginger Ale, 12-oz. bottles, 3 for	25c
Westlake Beets, sl., No. 2's	10c
Westlake Tomatoes, 2 1-2's, 2 for	23c
12 of above for	\$1.25
White King Gran. soap, lrg. pkg.	29c
White King Lndry Soap, 6 bars	17c

FIELD'S STORE

PHONE 127 SERVICE and DEPENDABILITY

YOU CAN See the Mileage IN THESE FOOTPRINTS



BEFORE BUYING TIRES—
see how MUCH MORE QUALITY the world's largest tire-maker offers for prices as low as OR LOWER than any.

Remember, Detective Faurot's great investigation showed the sensational Goodyear "G-3" All-Weather is delivering more than

43% MORE NON-SKID MILEAGE AT NO EXTRA COST

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YOU CAN See the Economy IN THESE PRICES

WITH A LIBERAL TRADE-IN ALLOWANCE

30x3 1/2 Cl.

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Here's genuine Goodyear quality in the world's first-choice economy tire. Built of tough, new rubber—with center traction safety tread—Supertwist blow-out protection in every ply. Finest tire built for the money.

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Larger sizes proportionately low—All tires expertly mounted FREE

DOUBLE GUARANTEE

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A value made possible only by millions of sales. Goodyear-built and guaranteed—with all quality features: thick non-skid tread—Super-twist body—reinforced sidewalls—all new rubber, a wonderful "buy."

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4.40-21

\$5.20

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\$6.05

DON'T BE FOOLED by trick discounts from padded price lists. Buy no tires until you see how much more quality Goodyear gives you for the same money—or less!

Above are cash prices and subject to change without notice. State sales tax additional.

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OPPOSITE SCHOOLS PHONE 111

NOTE

the sharp non-skid registered by these "G-3's" at the mileages shown below—proof that they're still good for many more thousands of miles of safety.

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27,800 miles
L. C. Seimer
Reliable Laundry
Ft. Worth, Tex.

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OLIVER HAZARD PERRY

AUGUST 23, 1785-AUGUST 23, 1819



☆ PERRY AT THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE. ☆

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

HE WAS BORN just 150 years ago—on August 23, 1785. He died on the thirty-fourth anniversary of his birth—on August 23, 1819. It is not given to many men to win deathless fame before they are thirty. But Fate decreed that a youthful commander in the United States navy should be one of those favored mortals. Nor was it blind chance or a mere stroke of luck which brought him his renown. When his big opportunity came, he was trained and ready for it. The result was one of the most brilliant victories in the history of naval warfare—his defeat and capture of a British fleet on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813. That, plus his triumphant announcement, the laconic quality of which is in keeping with the briefness of his career, has made the name of Oliver Hazard Perry one of the best known in American history.

If ever there was an American family which exemplifies a "naval heritage" it was the Perrys of Rhode Island. That heritage began with Christopher Raymond Perry who was only thirteen years old when the Revolution began. But he immediately enlisted in the Kingston Reds and served valiantly in the Continental army. He next served on a privateer, then on board the Mifflin, was captured by the British and for three months endured the horrors of the British prison ship, Jersey. Escaping from the Jersey, Perry enlisted on the Trumbull under Capt. James Nicholson and had a part in the victory over the British privateer, Watt, in 1779. Later he was captured again and sent to Newry, Ireland, as a prisoner of war.

There he became acquainted with Sarah Alexander, a pretty Scotch girl, whose grandfather had fled from Scotland to Ireland and who had been left an orphan in her childhood. At the close of the war Christopher shipped as a seaman on a British ship bound for America. Sarah Alexander was a passenger on the same ship and upon her arrival at the home of Dr. Benjamin Rush in Philadelphia, Christopher sought her out and they were married. He took his bride to the Perry homestead at Wakefield, R. I., a house that looked out toward the sea and from which her husband and her sons were to "go down to the sea in ships" and become officers in the United States navy.

There were five of them—Oliver Hazard, Raymond H. J., Matthew Calbraith, James Alexander and Nathaniel Hazard. As if this contribution to her adopted country's sea forces was not enough, two of her three daughters married naval officers, Capt. George W. Rodgers and Dr. William Butler.

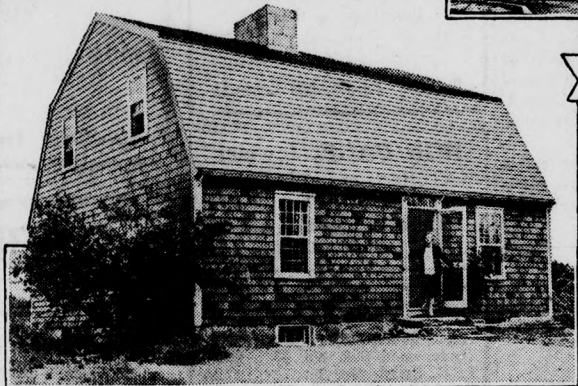
The influence of this mother on her sons had much to do with their later fame. She told them stories of her warrior ancestors in Scotland; she closely supervised their education, she "fitted them to command by teaching them to obey" and when, still in their teens, they answered the call of the sea, she sent them forth cheerfully. She lived to see all of them make honorable records in the service of their country and two of them to become famous—Oliver Hazard as the victor in the Battle of Lake Erie and Matthew Calbraith as the commander of the expedition which, in 1854, opened the ports of Japan and started that nation on the rise to its present position among the world powers.

Oliver Hazard Perry entered the United States navy at the age of fourteen as a midshipman. That was in 1798 when war with France seemed inevitable. But it was not until the war with Tripoli, when Commodore Preble was sent to subdue the Barbary pirates, that young Perry saw his first active service. In 1810 he was commissioned a lieutenant and placed in command of the schooner Revenge. The Revenge was wrecked off Watch Hill, near his home, but a naval board of inquiry not only cleared him of all blame for the disaster but also praised him for his conduct on that occasion.

By the time the second war with England began, Perry was known as one of the best ordnance officers in the navy and early in 1812 he was placed in command of a flotilla of gunboats in Newport harbor. But before he had a chance to distinguish himself in this command, certain significant events took place in the West which determined that he would win his fame on our inland seas rather than on the broad Atlantic.

In July, 1812, General Hull surrendered to the British at Detroit and it became apparent that control of Lake Erie would be a vital factor in the war. Immediately both Americans and British began construction of war vessels and a thrilling race with time ensued. There was feverish activity in the British shipyards at Malden, opposite Detroit, and far to the east in the harbor of Presque Isle (now Erie, Pa.) there was a similar bustling about. An American fleet was to be built there under the direction of young Oliver Hazard Perry who was to take command of it, wrest control of Lake Erie from the British and co-operate with Gen. William Henry Harrison, commander in chief of the American military forces in Ohio, then threatened with invasion by the British and their Indian allies.

Making his way through the wilderness in a sleigh, Perry arrived at Presque Isle in February, 1813, and found what seemed to be a hopeless task on his hands. Only the materials for



PERRY MEMORIAL PUT-IN-BAY, OHIO.



his ships were there and those materials were the unhewn timber of the forest. Shipbuilders, sailors, naval stores, guns and ammunition had to be brought thither from distant points over roads which were little better than mere trails. Letter after letter he wrote to his superiors in the East, begging for more men, more supplies, more money, more of everything which he would need if he were to cope successfully with a powerful enemy. A lesser man than Perry would have despaired, but he refused to be daunted by his handicaps.

And so, after months of labor, the last of his ships were launched at the mouth of Cascade creek and on July 10, 1813, he found himself in command of the following: the brig Lawrence, his flagship, 20 guns; the brig Niagara, 20 guns; the brig Caledonia, three guns; the schooner Ariel, four guns; the schooner Scorpion, two guns and two swivels; the sloop Trippe, one gun; the schooner Tigress, one gun; the schooner Porcupine, one gun, and the schooner Somers, one gun.

He had his fleet now but not enough sailors to man them! "Think of my situation," he wrote in one letter, "the enemy in sight, the vessels under my command more than sufficient and ready to make sail, and yet obliged to bite my fingers with vexation for want of men." But after many delays the arrival early in August of Capt. Jesse Duncan Elliott, second in command, with 100 men enabled Perry to venture out into the lake. He reached Sandusky August 17 and was met there by General Harrison who came aboard the Lawrence to confer with Perry on the fall campaign. Then he sailed out into the lake to look for the enemy.

On the morning of September 10, 1813, the lookout on the Lawrence sang out "Sail ho!" and in the distance off Put-in-Bay the Americans saw the long-awaited British fleet advancing in faultless battle array. Commanded by Robert H. Barclay, who had fought with Nelson at Trafalgar and lost an arm in that historic engagement, the enemy consisted of the ship Detroit, 19 guns, one pivot and two howitzers; the ship Queen Charlotte, 17 guns and one howitzer; the brig Lady Provost, 13 guns and one howitzer; the brig Hunter, 10 guns; the sloop Little Belt, three guns, and the schooner Chippewa, one gun and two swivels.

In ships, the British had the superiority, their vessels being stronger and their forces being more concentrated; the American gunboats at the right of the American line, separated from each other by at least a half cable's length, were not near enough for good service. In the number of guns the British had 63, the Americans, 54. In action at a distance, the British, who had 35 long range guns to 15, had greatly the advantage; in close action the weight of metal would favor the Americans. The British commander had 150 men from the royal navy, 80 Canadian sailors, and 240 soldiers, mostly regulars, and some Indians, making, with their officers, a little more than 500 men, of whom at least 450 were efficient. The American crews, of which about one-fourth were from Rhode Island, one-fourth regular seamen, American and cosmopolitan, about one-fourth raw volunteers from Pennsylvania, Ohio, but chiefly Kentucky, and about one-fourth blacks, numbered on the muster roll 490, but of these, 116 were sick, nearly all of whom were too weak to come on deck, so that the efficient force of the squadron was a little less than 400.

As the American fleet led by the Lawrence advanced to attack, the Detroit opened fire. Its first shot fell short, but the second went crashing through the Lawrence and before the other American vessels could come to his support, the long guns of the enemy were centered with deadly effect upon Perry's flagship. It was struck many times before he could get close enough to open fire effectively and even then, with the Niagara and other ships hanging back, his ship seemed doomed to destruction as the combined British fire raked her.

For nearly two hours the battle raged furiously until the Lawrence lay on the waters a dismantled wreck, her rigging shot away, her spars battered into splinters, all of her guns but one dismantled and her decks, slippery with blood, strewn with the dead and dying. The masts carrying the Stars and Stripes and the blue flag, bearing the large white letters "Don't Give

Up the Ship!" the dying words of Capt. James Lawrence, for whom the flagship was named, were shot down, but Perry's sailors raised them again on spars for flagstaffs. Finally Perry saw that his cause was hopeless if he remained on the Lawrence. With the aid of a few men who were not yet disabled he loaded the remaining gun, dragged it forward and fired a last shot at the British. Then, telling those left on board to keep the Stars and Stripes floating to the last, he gave orders for a boat to be lowered to carry him to the Niagara in which he proposed to carry on the fight.

Descending into this boat and carrying with him the blue flag, he was rowed amid a storm of bullets and grape-shot to the approaching Niagara where he raised his banner and bore down swiftly upon the enemy. In the meantime the flag on the Lawrence had been shot away for the last time and, seeing it fall, the British raised a cheer. But just then the Niagara, supported by the other vessels, closed in on the British ships and their guns raked the Detroit, the Queen Charlotte, the Lady Provost and the Little Belt. Within a short time the British ships struck their colors. The battle was over and defeat had been changed to victory.

On the decks of the Lawrence the survivors of the crew raised the Stars and Stripes again and in the cabin of the Niagara Commander Perry sat down to write a letter to General Harrison. And this was the message which Midshipman Hugh Nelson Page of the Ariel, who had been selected to bear it, carried to the commander of the American military forces:

*"I have met the enemy and they are ours.
Two Ships, two Brigs one
Schooner & one Sloop.*

*Yours, with great respect and esteem
O. H. Perry.*

Back in the little town of Sandusky the inhabitants listened to the roar of battle that came across the waters with anxious fear and wonder. If Perry won, it meant peace and security for them. If the British won it meant a British invasion and the onslaught of their savage allies led by Tecumseh against the towns of Ohio. So there was rejoicing when the arrival of Midshipman Page brought them the news of a glorious victory. One by one the British ports on Lake Erie fell into the hands of the Americans and "hostile arms no longer vexed Erie's broad expanse and forest-fringed borders."

The news of Perry's victory thrilled a nation which had begun to resign itself to news of nothing but disaster and defeat in the West. Congress gave him a vote of thanks and awarded him a gold medal in commemoration of his victory. He was promoted from commander to captain and at the close of the war he was placed in command of the Java, a first-class frigate. In 1819 he was made a commodore and given charge of a squadron sent to the West Indies to suppress piracy. But he soon fell ill of yellow fever and died in Port Spain, Trinidad. He was buried there but in 1826 the American government sent a sloop of war to bring his body back to his native state.

He was buried at Newport with all the honors due him and a tall granite shaft erected over his last resting place. Out on the shores of Put-in-Bay an even taller monument (in fact, the second tallest in the world) points to the sky. Dedicated in 1931, it is not only a memorial to Perry's victory on Lake Erie but it is also a monument to the peace which has prevailed between the United States and Great Britain for more than a century. In recent years also the brig Niagara, his flagship when his victory was won, has been restored by patriotic citizens of Pennsylvania and Ohio and has been maintained as a floating museum, and in Wakefield, R. I., the Perry homestead was recently thrown open to visitors as a patriotic shrine. So there is no lack of memorials to keep vivid in the memory of his fellow-Americans the name of Oliver Hazard Perry even should they ever forget his deathless message, "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

© Western Newspaper Union.

POULTRY

CORN IDEAL FEED
AS FAT PRODUCER

Quality Poultry Important,
Expert Points Out.

By H. H. Alp, Poultry Husbandry Extension Specialist, University of Illinois—WNU Service.

While farmers may not be in a position to compete with the commercial egg-producing areas, a plentiful supply of corn offers them the opportunity of becoming leaders in the production of market poultry.

Corn, the major grain crop of the state, has been found to be the ideal feed for producing high-quality poultry. The fat produced by corn is distributed through the meat in a way similar to "marbling" in beef. Wheat produces the poorest quality poultry, it has been shown by experiments in Canada. Both oats and barley are less satisfactory than corn. Corn not only made the best flavored poultry meat but also when supplemented with 6 per cent animal protein, produced the best gains.

In addition to the needed corn, recent good prices offer further incentive to farmers to excel in the production of quality market poultry.

With good prices being paid for quality birds and the all-important feed available in the state's corn crop, the future looks bright for the poultryman who feeds for the poultry market.

Too often all the emphasis in poultry husbandry is placed upon egg production, with little attention being given to the production of quality meat and its sale in an appetizing manner. It is true that eggs are usually responsible for the main part of the poultryman's income, but this is not surprising when eggs have been the chief objective on most poultry farms.

Green Sod Near Brooder
Induces Goslings to Eat

When the goslings are ready for feeding it is a good practice to place a green sod near the nest or brooder and let the young birds pull the tender shoots themselves. This will induce them to start feeding, observes a writer in the Montreal Herald.

For the first few days goslings should be fed on bread crumbs moistened with milk. When the young birds are about a week old they may be given a mash composed of equal parts by weight of cornmeal, barley meal, bran and shorts. This should be made moist but not sloppy. The birds should be fed three or four times daily for about two weeks. When the weather is fine they should be given their liberty but they should be protected from cold rains and confined at night.

Give the goslings a good start and they may then be turned out on good pasture and the feeding of mash discontinued. Make sure that the goslings have plenty of shade and a liberal supply of fresh drinking water before them at all times.

Shedding Feathers

Hens shed their feathers in the following order: head, neck, breast, abdomen, fluff, back, wings, and tail. The wing molt is most significant. A hen may lay while molting, but usually stops production when the wing molt starts. A high producing hen may lay until the wing molt is practically completed. The primary feather which is near the axil feather in the center of the wing is dropped first. The primary feathers are usually dropped every two weeks.

Sell the Roosters

Unless the crowing of the roosters helps the alarm clock get folks up at the proper time during the summer months, there is no justification for keeping them around any longer, asserts a writer in Wallace's Farmer. They can do a lot toward lowering the quality of the eggs on the average farm, and serve no useful purpose whatever. Fertile eggs need only a day of around 100 degrees in temperature to pass out of the strictly fresh class.

Poultry Notes

After being cooled, eggs should be held at 60 degrees.

Chickens cannot do their best when mites and lice are taking their toll.

If birds are properly sorted, even the cull birds may bring a surprisingly good price.

Chicks put into a house that is thoroughly clean and then kept away from older birds seldom are troubled with lice.

To prevent or eradicate red mites, bed bugs, and the like in brooder or laying houses, spray thoroughly with an effective insecticide.

See that water is not allowed to stand in holes or depressions in the chicken run where it can become stagnant or contaminated.

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PATTERN 9354



9354

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Smiles

ON THE FLY PAPER

Manager—Where is the Human Fly?

Fat Lady—He got into an argument with his wife and she swatted him.—Answers Magazine.

Old Idea

"What do you understand by 'Communism'?"

"It's another word," said Senator Sorghum, "for an old idea that makes every person think that if property were equally divided he'd have better luck in grabbing off more than his share."—Washington Star.

Jim's Failing

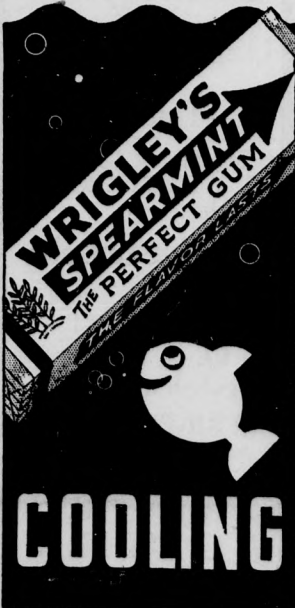
"Jim says he loves me so much that he could die for me."

"Yes, Jim would do most anything to escape work."

Everyday Views

"How was the scenery on your trip?"

"It ran largely to tooth paste and smoking tobacco."



CALIFORNIA

News of the Week

Government engineers are expected to arrive within a week to complete plans for starting the \$170,000,000 Central Valleys water and power project. State Water Engineer Edward Hyatt believes that actual construction work, employing 9,000 men, may get under way by early fall.

Lost for many years, the grave of E. E. Matteson has been discovered in the Pine Grove cemetery, Nevada City. The mound was unmarked and beside the grave of his son, who died in 1867. Matteson's bid to fame was his invention of the hydraulic nozzle, which revolutionized placer mining.

State Controller Ray L. Riley's seven-month rule over the State Board of Equalization has ended. While Riley was in Mexico, the Board met and voted to reinstate R. E. Collins, a Board member for 30 years, as head of the tax administering group. Voting to end the Riley regime were R. E. Collins, Orfa Jean Schontz and Fred E. Stewart. John C. Corbett was the only dissenter.

Echoes of Mexican political troubles were heard as far north as San Francisco, where Alejandro Lubbert, Mexico's consul general there for 12 years, was summarily recalled to Mexico City. Joaquin Terrazas, consul at Los Angeles, was also recalled. Other ousters may be made.

The most unusual photographic expedition in history will start soon from the California Institute of Technology. Several scientists, along with a five-ton truck loaded with apparatus will trek to the 14,000 summit of Pike's Peak, Colorado, to take photographs of tracks made by atomic particles blasted from nuclei by cosmic rays.

Genial James A. Farley, U. S. Postmaster General, visited San Francisco last week. Combining business with pleasure, the Postmaster General had one eye on his trip to Hawaii and the other on a site for the 1936 Democratic convention. San Francisco may win the bid. Farley declared that President Roosevelt was "a cinch" to be reelected.

As the state rested its case against eight marine workers, who are defendants in the Patterson dynamite conspiracy trial, the defense sought an acquittal verdict which was denied. Meanwhile warrants have been issued against two of the eight defendants, charging them with theft of dynamite from a San Rafael quarry.

"Is it more important to work hard or to depend upon influential friends for advancement?" This was an actual question asked a candidate in a civil service examination. The correct answer, according to Senator Henry McGuinness who is a member of the State Senate committee investigating alleged abuses of the new state civil service setup, is that it is more important to depend on friends. After investigating various state offices, the committee recommends revision of civil service regulations.

Fifty of the 100 federal subsistence homesteads being built at El Monte have been completed. Planting of between 500 and 600 citrus trees has begun. Homesteaders cannot move in until arrival of temporary contracts from Washington which homesteaders and government representatives must sign.

Rev. Bernard Hubbard, the Glacier Priest, is paying a short visit to Lassen Peak to compare that active volcano with volcanoes of Alaska. He will continue on to Alaska, resuming studies of volcanic activities there.

Frank Coppens found El Centro's heat unbearable. He decided to see how much gin he could drink "to forget the heat." In 24 hours he consumed 14 bottles of it. He forgot about the temperature, however; in fact, he forgot about everything. He died.

Tong Get Wing, Chinese elevator boy aboard the Japanese liner Asama Maru, had a chance to make some money. All he had to do was aid men—who identified themselves with one-half a playing card—to receive \$76,350 worth of opium when the liner landed at San Pedro. The boat landed and so did Tong—in jail. The opium seizure was the largest in the history of this port.

In order to fill vacancies in the ranks of the Civilian Conservation Corps, San Francisco headquarters announce that the age limit has been raised from 28 to 35 years. Instead of having to leave the Corps at the end of 21 months' service, men can now remain as long as they wish.

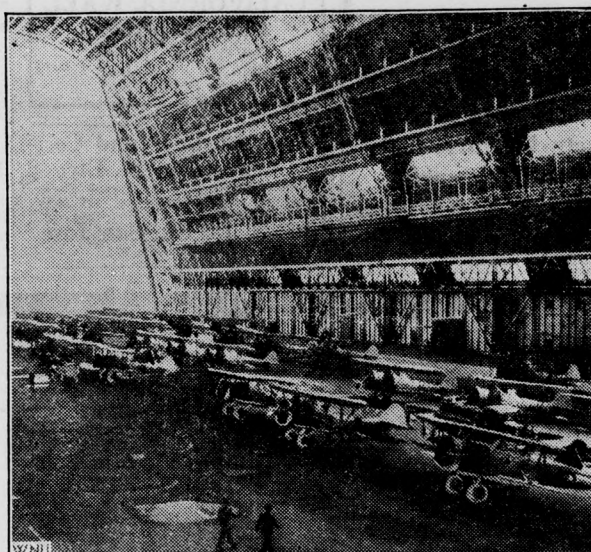
Bids of from \$1 to \$150.99 for what remains of the \$3,500,000 navy dirigible Macon, now lying somewhere off Point Sur, have been rejected by navy officials.

DEMOCRAT SOUNDS BATTLE CRY



Photo shows genial Postmaster General James A. Farley and his wife, who arrived in San Francisco from Washington to open the campaign for Franklin D. Roosevelt's re-election. As chairman of the National Democratic Committee, Farley is looking for bids for the 1936 convention. The convention may be held in the Bay City.

MOFFETT FIELD BECOMES ACTIVE



For the first time since the ill-fated giant dirigible Macon plunged into the Pacific Ocean off Monterey, Moffett Field, Sunnyvale, huge dirigible base, has awakened to activity. The occasion was arrival of 72 fighting planes on maneuvers from San Diego, all shown based above in the huge hangars.

"Rules the Roost?"



Life is not so funny for Mary Boland, screen comedian. After being bitten by a black widow spider, suffering from an attack of ptomaine poisoning, being nearly burned to death in a fire—all this recently—she has been sued for \$150,000 in an alienation of affections suit. Mrs. G. B. Kummer accuses her of stealing her husband and of trying to "rule the roost."

Paints Phone Books



One of the oddest occupations in odd San Francisco's Chinatown is that of Sam Wong, young Chinese, who "paints" the telephone numbers for the directory in Chinatown, where 2300 Chinese subscribe to Pacific telephone service.

Weather Prophet



Dr. Albert J. Newlin is carrying on the work of the late Father Richard, Padre of the Rains, in long-time weather forecasts by observing sunspots. Last November Dr. Newlin predicted an unusually rainy winter. The ensuing weather proved that he knew his sunspots. He is shown above inspecting equipment at the Ricard Memorial Observatory, Santa Clara University.

Darcy Indicted



A perjury warrant has been issued against Sam Darcy, California's Communist No. 1, because of conflicting sworn statements made by him about his birthplace, age, residence and name.

Natural That Children Should "Want to Know"

By MRS. NESTOR NOWELL, National Kindergarten Association, New York City.

The normal child is always asking questions unless he has been snubbed time after time, for asking them. He comes into a wonderful world. Everything about him is new. Naturally he wants to know what is happening and why. He wants to "see the wheels go round."

"Bobby is always asking questions," says a tired mother. Perhaps if she were to take time to answer a few he would not bother her so much. As a rule, a child will ask a question until he gets an answer. Why should we not make up our minds to this from the start?

I should be alarmed if a child ceased to have an interest in all things around him. A normal, healthy child is bristling with questions. It is by asking them that he grows in understanding. No parent should discourage the question habit.

Of course you should let your child think out certain things for himself, but you must answer some of the questions which lead him toward the solution of his problem.

I cannot remember the time when I did not answer my little girl's questions. A girl can ask as many as a boy. Some of them were real puzzlers. I had to look up the answers in books. I did not pretend to be a goddess, knowing everything. I often said, "I think we shall find the answer to this question in one of our big books," meaning the dictionary or some volume of the encyclopedia.

Mothers must answer questions. It does not hurt any of us to search for the answers, and so continue our education. I consider we can still learn much. We can learn as long as we live.

Children may ask questions at inopportune moments. Generally they do! Then the mother, irritated, often says, "Don't bother me." I used to make it a point, when I could not answer at once, to say, "I will tell you at—" naming the time. I always kept my word. The intelligent child will remind the mother of her promise. She will say, as did my little girl, "Mother, is this the time to answer those questions I asked this morning?" One of us was pretty sure to remember it.

I generally wrote down my daughter's question, if I knew I should need a book to answer it. You will find that a child whose questions are answered thoughtfully at some definite time which the mother may choose will not overwhelm her with too many at once, because she will concentrate on the two or three, the answers to which have been promised.

I do not think it fair for a mother to ignore or to refuse to answer her child's questions. The father is generally away much of the time. The mother is nearly always near the young child, therefore it is she who must reply to questions, to the best of her ability. There are so many wonderful books for mothers nowadays that there is little excuse for not doing so. When one does not answer, perhaps it is sheer laziness. At any rate, a likely result will be that later on, when serious matters come to the child's mind, other persons instead of mother will be questioned, and how surprised and distressed that mother will be when she learns about it.

All the Difference

Human diseases are the same as they were a thousand years ago, says an authority. Yes, but doctors have selected larger sounding names for them.—Jackson (Miss.) Daily News.

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Accidents Will Happen

By RING LARDNER

**Cy Williams-Davis
Bout Heads Card
At Forman's Sat.**

Surpassing even the wildest dreams of valley wrestling fans who would like to see 'Wee Willie' Davis get his "head knocked off" in the course of a wrestling match, Matchmaker F. Lowery announced yesterday that he has secured Cy Williams, "The Tallahassee Terror," to meet Davis Saturday night.

The bout, scheduled for Forman's arena, even overshadows the recent roughhouse de luxe of Ted Cox and Davis. For local fans know that Williams is rough and ready and every bit as dirty as is the giant Virginian. Williams has just returned from a tour of Australia and New Zealand where he incited several riots.

Before the invasion of Davis in this vicinity after Williams had departed for Australia, Cy was the most hated wrestler in California. He is not the least bit bashful when it comes to gouging, kicking, biting and choking.

For that reason alone he is signed to meet Davis. Valley fans actually hate "Wee Willie" and be-

lieve that Williams is the only wrestler who can hand him a dose of his own medicine. For once, Williams, who has always been a loudly hissed villain will assume the role of a hero.

It is said that the government wants to give the farmer the buying power he had in the pre-war period, from 1909 to 1921. But that won't be near enough. In those days he didn't have to buy automobiles or gasoline and radios were not even dreamed of.

The Shedd aquarium at Chicago has received an interesting supply from Hawaii of what are termed "peppy" fish. Most fish we know are peppy, especially when they start out in the evening to make a night of it.

Well, the high tariff on imported liquor accomplished on thing. It has certainly built up the London Dry Gin industry in the United States.

Because of the nature of the main event, Lowery is endeavoring to sign three other matches of the same caliber, making the program an "all roughhouse" card with four bouts that should be well filled with excitement.

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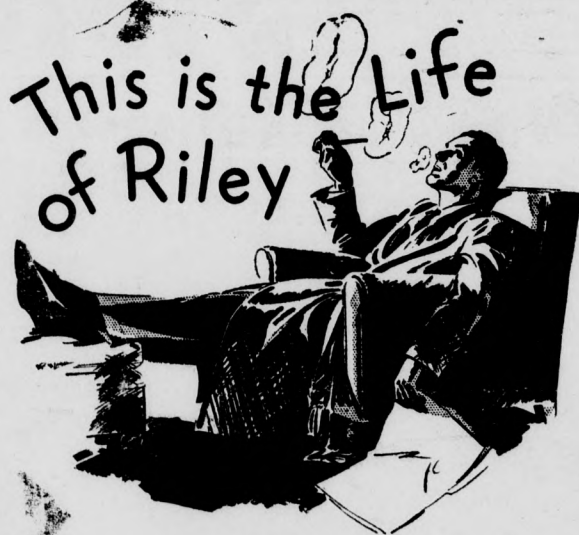
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